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VOLUME 67

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

LATE NEWS

The Government of India announced on June 27, 1953, that the shipping deadline for cotton licensed for export would not be extended beyond June 30 except for Assam/Comillas, Zoda, and yellow pickings. These varieties will continue to be licensed freely for shipment until September 30, 1953. Imports of cotton of not less than 1-1/16 inches in staple length from non-dollar areas will be licensed freely after July 1, 1953, according to an announcement on June 28.

Exportation of \$5,000,000 worth of Japanese flour to the Republic of China and of \$15,000,000 worth of Chinese rice to Japan is envisaged during the year ending March 31, 1953, by the Trade Agreement signed by representatives of the Chinese Government in Formosa and of the Japanese Government in Tokyo on June 13, 1953. Under that Agreement the Government of Japan will permit importation from and exportation to the Republic of China and the latter will permit importation from and exportation to Japan of merchandise of various kinds up to a total value of \$74,500,000 both ways during the stated 12-month period. Trade may be carried on through both governmental and private channels. The trade between the two countries will be conducted in due observance of the principles set forth in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade done at Geneva on October 30, 1947, as amended.

The London wool auctions opened slow in the first week of the July series, with bidding rather hesitant and competition restricted largely to United Kingdom buyers. Good medium fleeces 64's - 70's averaged \$2.86 per pound compared with \$3.00 on May 15 and \$2.88 on May 8. Fine crossbred 56's averaged \$1.46, down about 10 cents from the last series of London auctions in May. Coarser crossbred fleeces followed the same trend.

Lower prices were expected because of declines in primary markets since May; however, offerings were not too attractive and it was noted that mills were not anxious to secure wool at this stage, indicating that mills are satisfactorily stocked.

(Continued on p. 61)

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

Published weekly to inform producers, processors, distributors and consumers of farm products of current developments abroad in the crop and livestock industries, foreign trends in prices and consumption of farm products, and world agricultural trade. Circulation of this periodical is free to persons in the U.S. needing the information it contains in farming, business and professional operations. Issued by the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

WORLD CITRUS PRODUCTION AT NEW HIGH RECORD

Morld production of citrus fruits is estimated to total 405 million boxes in the 1952-53 season and set a new high record. It exceeds the 1951-52 crop by 25 million boxes, the previous high record set in 1950-51 by 17 million boxes, and the prewar average by 131 million boxes. Fractically all of the increase this season occurred in oranges including tangerines, as the production of grapefruit and lemons declined slightly.

The total production of oranges is estimated at 329 million boxes in 1952-53 compared with 301 million in 1951-52 and the prewar average of 213 million. Of the world production this season the United States estimate is 38 percent as against about 32 percent in prewar years. Increases this season were quite general throughout the world but were outstanding in Mexico, Italy, Spain, Japan, and Brazil.

In North America, where production is dominated by the United States, the output totals 146 million boxes of oranges and tangerines compared with 138 million in 1951-52 and the prewar average of 75 million. The United States set a new high record of 125 million boxes and almost doubled the prewar average of 67 million. Mexico also set a new high record output of 16.7 million boxes and far exceeded the prewar average of 4.8 million. The citrus industry of Mexico is making rapid recovery from the freeze damage of a few years back and may be expected to continue to expand rapidly in the next few years.

Because of unusually big crops in Greece, Italy, and Spain, prange production in Europe totaled 67 million boxes in 1952-53 compared with 57 million in 1951-52 and the prewar average of 37 million. It is indicated that production in these areas is also on a gradually increasing trend.

Asian production recovered to prewar levels in 1952-53, the estimate being 30.8 million boxes against 26.6 in 1951-52 and the prewar average of 28.8 million. The Israeli crop was not as large as last year and the precar average but the Japanese crop was increased materially over 1951-52.

In South America orange production is estimated at 52.4 million boxes in 1952-53 compared with 49.0 million in 1951-52 and the prewar average of 54.8 million. Most of the increase this season occurred in Brazil, the principal producing country of the group.

African orange production is estimated at 29.8 million boxes, or slightly more than in 1951-52, and materially more than the prewar average of 15.1 million. French North Africa, with fairly good export markets in France, shows tremendous gains in the postwar period, while a moderate increase is indicated for the Union of South Africa.

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries averages 1935-39/1945-49, annual 1949-52

ORANGES, including tangerines

Of the day						
Continent	Avel	rages :	1 949	1050	1051	1050
and	1935-39	1945-49	1949	1950	1951	1952 1/
country	1,000	1,000	1 000	1,000	1 000	1,000
*		boxes	l,000 boxes	boxes	l,000 boxes	boxes
NORTH AMERICA:	boxes		DOROG	00200	DOROB	JOROB
Costa Rica	6	30	30	30	30	30
Mexico	4,761			11.000	11,464	
United States		: 109,997 :		: 121,710:		124,900
Cuba						1,250
Dominican Republic						
Jamaica		,	_		•	
Fuerto Rico	807	• •	895			-
Trinidad and Tobago	: 55	: 115 :	146 :	: 150 :	175 :	200
Total		: 124,699				
	*	:	1	1		
EUROPE:	2	:	•	· ·	;	1
France	: 37	40		40		42
Greece	: 1,470 :					3,811
Italy	: 11,701 :	: 12,239 :	: 12,138 :	20,355	: 18,001 :	20,158
Spain					35,270	42,983
Total	37,375	37,960	36,491			66,994
4.6173	:	•	:	,		,
ASIA:	11.	1	l ó-			(-1
Cyprus	: 441	479 :	437	620		
Iran	504	: 1,616 :	- , ,	•		1,417
Lekanon	:2/ 1,093 s	1,269	•	1,792		2,107
Israel		8,300	- /	6,888		- , - , - , - , - , - , - , - , - , - ,
Syria	: <u>4/</u> :	78:				100
Turkey	: 1,119 :				2,56i 11,723	
Japan	: 15, 895 : 897 :	8,396 963	9,415 882			15,939 66 5
Philippines, Rep. of	: 697 : : 195 :		-		•	
Total	28,796				26,632	
			<u> </u>	20,000	,	50,011
SOUTH AMERICA:	:					
The state of the s	0.030	10,800	10,600	11,500	9,500	9,000
Argentina	9.212	di man and a contra di con				-/ . (/ / / / /
Argentina						
Bolivia	: 3,000	: 3,200 :	3,500	3,700	4,000	4,300
Bolivia Brazil	3,000 34,466	3,200 : 33,153 :	3,500 35,674 850	3,700 28,500 847	4,000 26, 8 00	4,300
Bolivia	3,000 34,466 250	3,200 33,153 696	3,500 35,674 850	3,700 28,500 847	4,000 26, 8 00 872	4,300 30,000 839
Bolivia Brazil	: 3,000 : 34,466 : 250 : 582 : 5,000	3,200 33,153 696 299 5,000	3,500 35,674 850 188	3,700 28,500 847 170	4,000 26, 8 00 872	4,300 30,000 839 175
Bolivia Brazil Chile Ecuador	: 3,000 : 34,466 : 250 : 582 : 5,000	3,200 33,153 696 299 5,000 1,200	3,500 35,674 850 188 5,600	3,700 28,500 847 170 4,100	4,000 26,800 872 170 3,759 1,600	4,300 30,000 839 175 4,000
Bolivia Brazil Chile Ecuador Paraguay	3,000 34,466 250 582 5,000 1,000	3,200 33,153 696 299 5,000 1,200	3,500 35,674 850 188 5,600	3,700 28,500 847 170 4,100 1,600	4,000 26,800 872 170 3,759 1,600	4,300 30,000 839 175 4,000 1,700 400
Bolivia Brazil Chile Ecuador Paraguay Peru	3,000 34,466 250 582 5,000 1,000	3,200 33,153 696 299 5,000 1,200 182 2,110	3,500 35,674 850 188 5,600 1,500 294 1,900	3,700 28,500 847 170 4,100 1,600 350 1,560	4,000 26,800 872 170 3,759 1,600 350 1,980	4,300 30,000 839 175 4,000 1,700 400 2,000
Bolivia Brazil Chile Ecuador Paraguay Peru Surinam	3,000 34,466 250 582 5,000 1,000 20 1,300	3,200 33,153 696 299 5,000 1,200 182 2,110	3,500 35,674 850 188 5,600 1,500 294 1,900	3,700 28,500 847 170 4,100 1,600 350 1,560	4,000 26,800 872 170 3,759 1,600 350 1,980	4,300 30,000 839 175 4,000 1,700 400 2,000

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries averages 1935-39/1945-49, annual 1949-52

ORANGES, including tengerines

Continent	Avers	ages :			,	
and	1025.20	1945-49	1949 :	1950	1951 :	1952
country	1935-39	1945-49				1/
	1,000	1,000 :	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	poxea	boxes	boxes	loxes	boxes	рохев
AFRICA:					,	mirrous que no manage no
Algeria	3,168	4,973	6,726	.8,133	8,185	7,298
British East Africa						
Egypt.			/			
French Morocco			4,535	1 0 0		
Mozamoique		96	113		84	
Northern Rhodesia		13				13
Southern Rhodesia	196					
Tunisia						
Union of South Africa						
Total :						29,787
				2), 200		-27101
OCEANIA:					•	
Australia	2,735	3,394	3,940	3,081	2,505	3,535
New Zealand	23	9 9	9,7	7,002	17	15
Total	2,758	3,403	3,949	3,094	''	3,550
, , ,			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ا رن ور		377
World total	213.420	266.826	271.218	302.104	301.283	329, 344
World total	213,420	266,826	271,218	302,104	301,283	329, 344
World total	213,420			302,104	301,283	329,344
World total	213,420	266,826 GRAPHERU		302,104	301,283	329, 344
World total	213,420			302,104	301,283	329, 344
NORTH AMERICA:		ÇRAPIFRU	UT :			
NORTH AMERICA: United States	; ; 31,787 ;	GRAPHERU 53,326	71T 36,500 :	46,580	40,500	38,020
NORTH AMERICA: United States Cuba	31,787 :	GRAPMFRU 53,326 138	36,500 :	46,580 190	40,500 230	38,020 175
NORTH AMERICA: United States Cuba Jamaica	31,787 · 375 · 213 ·	GRAPMERU 53,326: 138:	36,500 : 170 :	46,580 190 300	40,500 230 350	38,020 175 350
NORTH AMERICA: United States Cuba Jamaica Fuerto Rico	31,787 : 375 : 213 : 448 :	GRAPHERU 53,326 138 336 500	36,500 : 170 : 355 : 525 :	46,580 190 300 525	40,500 230 350 525	38,020 175
NORTH AMERICA: United States Cuba Jamaica	31,787 375 213 448 174	GRAPHERU 53,326 138 336 500 390	36,500 : 170 : 355 : 525 : 579 :	46,580 190 300 525	40,500 230 350 525 600	33,020 175 350 525 600
NORTH AMERICA: United States Cuba Jamaica Fuerto Rico Trinidad & Tobago	31,787 : 375 : 213 : 448 :	GRAPHERU 53,326 138 336 500 390	36,500 : 170 : 355 : 525 : 579 :	46,580 190 300 525	40,500 230 350 525 600	38,020 175 350 525
NORTH AMERICA: United States Cuba Jamaica Fuerto Rico Trinidad & Tobago Total	31,787 375 213 448 174	GRAPHERU 53,326 138 336 500 390	36,500 : 170 : 355 : 525 : 579 :	46,580 190 300 525	40,500 230 350 525 600	33,020 175 350 525 600
NORTH AMERICA: United States Cuba Jamaica Fuerto Rico Trinidad & Tobago	31,787 ·	GRAPMERU 53,326 138 336 500 390 54,690	36,500 170 355 525 579 38,129	46,580 190 300 525 600 48,195	40,500 230 350 525 600 42,205	38,020 175 350 525 600 39,670
NORTH AMERICA: United States Cuba Jamaica Fuerto Rico Trinidad & Tobago Total ASIA: Cyprus	31,787 375 213 448 174 32,997	GRAPHERU 53,326 138 336 500 390 54,690	36,500 170 355 525 579 38,129	46,580 190 300 525 600 48,195	40,500 230 350 525 600 42,205	38,020 175 350 525 600 39,670
NORTH AMERICA: United States Cuba Jamaica Fuerto Rico Trinidad & Tobago Total ASIA: Cyprus Israel	31,787 375 213 448 174 32,997	53,326 138 336 500 390 54,690	36,500 170 355 525 579 38,129	46,580 190 300 525 600 48,195	40,500 230 350 525 600 42,205	38,020 175 350 525 600 39,670
NORTH AMERICA: United States Cuba Jamaica Fuerto Rico Trinidad & Tobago Total ASIA: Cyprus Israel Philippines, Rep. of	31,787 375 213 448 174 32,997 44 3/ 1,445	53,326 138 336 500 390 54,690	36,500 170 355 525 579 38,129	46,580 190 300 525 600 48,195 158 1,240 327	40,500 230 350 525 600 42,205	38,020 175 350 525 600 39,670
NORTH AMERICA: United States Cuba Jamaica Fuerto Rico Trinidad & Tobago Total ASIA: Cyprus Israel	31,787 375 213 448 174 32,997 44 3/ 1,445	53,326 138 336 500 390 54,690	36,500 170 355 525 579 38,129	46,580 190 300 525 600 48,195 158 1,240 327	40,500 230 350 525 600 42,205	38,020 175 350 525 600 39,670
NORTH AMERICA: United States Cuba Jamaica Fuerto Rico Trinidad & Tobago Total ASIA: Cyprus Israel Philippines, Rep. of Total	31,787 375 213 448 174 32,997 44 3/ 1,445	53,326 138 336 500 390 54,690	36,500 170 355 525 579 38,129	46,580 190 300 525 600 48,195 158 1,240 327	40,500 230 350 525 600 42,205 193 1,201 278	38,020 175 350 525 600 39,670
NORTH AMERICA: United States Cuba Jamaica Fuerto Rico Trinidad & Tobago Total ASIA: Cyprus Israel Philippines, Rep. of Total SOUTH AMERICA:	31,787 375 213 448 174 32,997 44 3/ 1,445 170 1,659	53,326 138 336 500 390 54,690	36,500 170 355 525 579 38,129 159 1,100 301 1,560	46,580 190 300 525 600 48,195 158 1,240 327 1,725	40,500 230 350 525 600 42,205 193 1,201 278 1,672	33,020 175 350 525 600 39,670 1,420 300 1,910
NORTH AMERICA: United States Cuba Jamaica Fuerto Rico Trinidad & Tobago Total ASIA: Cyprus Israel Philippines, Rep. of Total SOUTH AMERICA: Argentina	31,787 375 213 448 174 32,997 44 3/ 1,445 170 1,659	53,326 138 336 500 390 54,690 121 892 295 1,308	36,500 170 355 525 579 38,129 1,100 301 1,560	46,580 190 300 525 600 48,195 158 1,240 327 1,725	40,500 230 350 525 600 42,205 193 1,201 278 1,672	39,020 175 350 525 600 39,670 1,90 1,910
NORTH AMERICA: United States Cuba Jamaica Fuerto Rico Trinidad & Tobago Total ASIA: Cyprus Israel Philippines, Rep. of Total SOUTH AMERICA:	31,787 375 213 448 174 32,997 44 3/ 1,445 170 1,659	53,326 138 336 500 390 54,690 121 892 295 1,308	36,500 170 355 525 579 38,129 1,500 301 1,560	46,580 190 300 525 600 48,195 158 1,240 327 1,725	40,500 230 350 525 600 42,205 1,201 278 1,672	38,020 175 350 525 600 39,670 1,910 1,910

Continued --

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries averages 1935-39/1945-49, annual 1949-52

GRAPEFRUIT ·

Continent	a Averas	70 B	-	neer to gran in an experiencemen	y manifestation (prompte	
and	1025-20	1945-49	1949	1950	1951	1952
country	the best the contraction of the second contr	エソインサイソ	dies 6 historiaansk richtspaan protesterreits	State Control of the State Con		3/
	: 1,000		1,000		1,000	1,000
ATTITUTE	boxes	boxes	hoxes ?	boxes	boxes :	boxea
AFRICA:	•		00	67	lurz :	27
French Morocco	: 10	: 26 ; : 46 :		•	•	•
Southern Rhodesia	3	5:	_	2:		
Union of South Africa	495	684:	792			
Total	517	761:	907	968	744	792
	•	3				
OC FANTA:	3	100	7.07	320	312	7 22
Australia	; J	: 126; : 56;		130 78		
Total .anesoes.orseoves	15 to	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSONNELLA		to store the state of our free above beautiful and	191	The state of the s
	8		*/1°			
World total	35,249	57,136:	13,021	51,356	45,050	42,835
	LEMO				W A	
NORTH AMERICA:	aring danis, 17 jung daning daning A	الأحيث و يوسعون المدرسميسيون الأحيث و يوسعون المدرسميسيون		· · · · · ·		in 124 injend ellim ense
United States on the contract of	• 0,552	12,498				11.900
	ê	2				
FUROPE:	\$	0	-	;	; 9	
France	7	: 5:	54	5:	6	6
Chece order consequences	\$ 445 ;		911:			1,085
Spain	9,637 : 1,445 :	: 7,517: : 1.108:			: 0,000; : 1,7%0;	8,373 1,508
Total commence of the same	11,535				11,303:	10.972
್.	Secretary sections and the first section as and					- 12/1-
ASIA:	2	3		4		
Cyprus	52	728		120:	, -	
Lebanon	2/ 464	47.6%				-,-
Israel	<u>∤3</u> /	: 238: LO:			-	
Turkey keeseagaaaaaaa	$\frac{4}{74}$	260s				
Total	678				1,356	
	graphical property of the state	- J			-	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
SOUTH AMERICA:	ng e	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	8			
Argentina	371 :	1,340:	1,7702	1,670:	1,160;	1,500
Chile	250	915:		1,500 :	1,600:	1,700
Surimm			30s	- 30;	30:	30 175
Total negrous crockers and a		2,475	3 121	3.561	2;964;	3:405
— — — — пертановтрорупочась ;				7970	1	

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries, averages 1935-39/1945-49, annual 1949-52

LEMONS

Continent	. Aver	rages :	A			
and		1945-49	1949	1950	1951	1952
country	1935-39	1940-49	-2.2		,	1/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	: boxes	boxes	boxes :	boxes	boxes	рохөв
AFRICA:	•	,				
Algeria	: 102			244 :	291	266
Egypt	: 81 :	112 :	121 :	150 :	150	150
French Morocco	: 18 :	61 :	: 87 :	: 93 :	: 143.	
Southern Rhodesia	•	4:	3 :	5 5	6	6
Tunisia		154:	203	208	218	225
Union of South Africa Total	142 396	180 642	208 808	208	. 166 974 ·	181
10141	390	042	000	909	9/4	941
CCEANIA:	•					
Australia	302	427	456	432	341	348
New Zeland	65	69	68	. 74		5 8
Total	367	496				406
World total	23,301		25,708			
		LIM		3 - 7757		
	(V) :,	Jal.IV.	TES			
NORTH AMERICA:	•				•	
Mexico	: 652	1,682		1,932	1,874	1,984
United States	: 63 :	200	260 :	280 :	260	
Dominica	: 87 :	205	210 :	210		210
Grenada	5	20 :	20 ;	20 :	20	20
Jamaica	: 17 :	45:	65 :	65 :	: 65	65
Montserrat	: 19	18 :	20 :	20 :	20	20
St. Lucia	: 62 :	25 :	. 25	25 :	25	25
Trinidad & Tolago Total	24	125'	100	100	100	100
rotal	929	2,320	2,492	2,652	2,574	2,744
SOUTH AMERICA:						•
British Guiana	16	5 5	60	60	60	60
, and a substitution of the substitution of th						
AFRICA:						
Egypt	1,194	950	947	960	940	950
Gold Coast	126					
Total	1,320					
World total						3,854
1/ Preliminary. 2/ Inch			ction in F		4/ Includ	led in
Lebanon.						
Foreign Agricultural Ser						
statistics of foreign go	vernments,	reports of	U.S. Fore	eign Service	e officers	, results
of office research and or	ther inform	ation. Pr	roduction e	estimates i	relate to	the crop

from blocm of year shown. Harvesting in Northern Hemisphere countries begins about November and in Southern Hemisphere countries about February of the following year.

Production in foreign countries converted to boxes of the following weights:

Oranges, 70 pounds; grapefruit and limes, 80 pounds; lemons, 76 pounds.

Grapefruit Froduction Slightly Down:

World grapefruit production, estimated at 42.8 million boxes, is slightly smaller than the 1951-52 crop of 45.0 million boxes but substantially above the prevar average of 35.2 million. The United States crop at 38 million boxes dominates the world situation in grapefruit, and, because of the reduced output in Texas, occasioned by freeze damage to trees several years ago, the current output is considerably below normal. Israel, the only other country with a sizable output of grapefruit, had a production of 1.4 million boxes in 1952. The South African crop totaled 689,000 boxes.

World Lemon Crop Down; Limes Up:

World lemon production totaled 29 million boxes in the 1952-53 season compared with 29.8 million in 1951-52 and the prewar average of 23.3 million boxes. Most of the reduction occurred in the United States and Italy, the two principal producers, although Spain, Lebanon, and some other countries also show decreases. The United States crop indicated at 11.9 million boxes is 7 percent smaller than in 1951-52, while the Italian crop declined from 0.7 million to 8.4 million boxes and the Spanish crop from 1.7 million to 1.5 million. On the other hand, Greece produced a slightly larger crop as did Argentina and Chile.

The world lime crop, estimated at 3.9 million boxes, is the largest for a number of years and may be attributed mostly to a very large output in Mexico, the principal lime producer. Mexico's current crop is nearly 2.0 million boxes. The United States crop also increased but the total was only 320,000 boxes.--By Gustave Burmeister.

1952 WORLD PANANA TRADE CLOSE TO PREWAR LEVEL

World experts of bananas totaled 110.0 million count bunches (50 pounds) in 1952 compared with 101.6 million in 1951 and the prewar (1935-39) average of 111.5 million bunches. Although this trade as a whole is about back to the prewar level, some significant changes have occurred in the exports of individual countries and areas. Because of diseases, and labor and political difficulties, exports from the Middle Americas in the postwar years have been sharply below prewar, but those from South American and African sources have sharply increased.

Exports from Middle America (Mexico, Central America; and the Caribbean) totaled only 53.7 million bunches in 1952 compared with 55.9 million in 1951, 67.4 million in 1948 (the postwar high) and the prevar average of 73.1 million. Exports from Costa Rica, Honduras, Panama, the Dominican Republic, and the French West Indies have been expanded or fairly well maintained as compared with prewar but nearly all other countries in this area show sharp declines.

BANANAS: International trade, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49 annual 1949-52

emmai 1949-02						
	Ave	rage	:	:	:	
Continent and country			1949	1950	1951	1952 <u>1</u> /
	1935-39	1945-49	2	:	:	
	: 1,000 : bunches	: 1,000 : bunches	: 1,000 : bunches	: 1,000 : bunches	: 1,000 : bunches	1,000 bunches
	: buncies	: Dunctes	: buildies	: Duncies	: buncies	buncies
	:	Expa	rts from spec	ified countrie	8	
MIDDIE AMERICA: British Honduras	: : 658	: 113	: 58	: 28	: 46 :	223
Costa Rica	*.	: 10,278				
Guatemala		: 10,429				3,908
Honduras			13,349 4,302		: 13,228 : 2,556 :	
Nicaragua	: 1,982	: 329	539		: 411	450
Panama, Republic of			: <u>3</u> / 9,274		: <u>3</u> / 7,835	
Panama Canal Zone	•	: <u>4</u> / : 1,384	: <u>4/</u> : 652	: <u>4</u> / : 265	4/ 91	16
Dominica	: 58		: 84		356	109
Dominican Republic		: 1,254			: 1,851	1,681
Grenada		: 1,410	2,190		3,203	3,351
Halti	:5/ 704	: 2,684		: 1,068	: 668	264
Jamaica		2,666	: 3,383	2,886	1,851	2,277
Martinique			1,953 6/	3,140	3,188	2,708
St. Vincent	_ :	: <u>6/</u> :	-	: -	: -	_
Trinidad and Tobago	:73	<u>: 6/</u>	: 17	: 50	99	
Total	73,061	: 57,507	: 61,624	61,117	55,902	53,755
ASIA:	• 1	:	• •	• •	•	
Syria and Lebanon		: 7	: 2		: 161	-
Japan 7/ Formosa 8/		: - : 314	: 21 · 556		1,169	1,875
Formosa		: -	: - :	: -	: -	-
Indonesia	: 138	: -	: -	: -	: -	
Total	: 6,562	: : 321	: 579	: : 536	1,330	1,875
	: 0,502	:	: 217	:	: 2,000	1,015
SOUTH AMERICA:	: 0.066	:	: (0(0	: ((00		0 (00
Brazil	: 9,366 : 7,475	: 5,456 : 3,028	: 6,963 : 5,570		: 8,389 : 5,517 :	
Ecuador	1,920	: 3,054	5,940	8,732	10,867	
Paraguay	: 1	: 8	<u>6</u> /,	/	: -/	-
Surinam Venezuela	125	: <u>6/</u> : 212	219	: <u>6</u> / : 178	<u>6/</u> 200	200
Total	18,890	: 11,758	: 18,692		24,973	
AFRICA:	•	:	•	•		
Belgian Congo	73	: 111	206	496	500	550
Canary Islands	: 5,319			: 6,376		7,967
Egypt Eritrea & It. Somaliland		: 9 : 142	: 6 : : 342 :			
French Cameroons		788	1,484		2,427	
French Guinea			: 1,885	2,014	2,372	3,523
Ivory Coast		: 357 : 6/	: 805 · 3 ·		: 708 : : -	:) -
Mozambique		733	379		303	
Migeria and Cameroons	,		: 3,480	: 2,702	: 3,217	3,270
Sao Tome and Principe Total		: 18 : 10,728	15,322	15,469	18,873	18,875
	:	:	:	:	:	
OŒANIA:	:	206	:	:	: 201	ØF.
Fi ji	: 248 : 32	: 236 : 52	: 340 : 75		: 304 : 86	_
Western Samoa	: 272	: 169	: 139	: 155	: 100	100
Total	552		554	516	490	285
WORLD TOTAL	: 111,547	: 80,771	: 96,771	99,581	101,568	109,997
					***	Continued -

BANANAS: International trade, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49 annual 1949-52

			4/4/-	,~		
	Ave	rage		_	: :	
Continent and country	1935-39	1 945–49	1949	1950	1951	1952 <u>1</u> /
	2	:	:	:	:	
	1,000	1,000			: 1,000 :	1,000
:	<u>bunches</u>	bunches	: bunches	bunches	: bunches :::	bunche s
		:	:	:	:	
NODELL AND DE CA		Impor	ts into speci:	fied countrie	s 2/	
NORTH AMERICA:	2,250	: 3,809	: 3,305	2 5077		r 60m
United States	61,192	: 53,506			: 5,332 : : 55,623 :	5,637 58,466
Total		: 57,315	7	7.0	: 55,623 : : 60,955 :	64,103
		: 2132-2	:	:	: 00,777	04910)
EUROPE:		:	:			
Belgium	914	: 1,029	: 1,624	1,707	1,837 :	1,799
Denmark	190	: 3	: 6/	: 6/	: 6/:	608
Ireland (Eire):		: 135	: 218	: 260	: 221 :	229
Finland	_	: 3			: 1:	40
France		3,838		,	: 10,557 :	11,185
Germany	5,512	: 313			: 3,363 :	4,747
Italy	954	: 87			: 1,290 :	1,460
Netherlands	1,273	: 67			960	923 `
Norway	332	: 75			: 101 :	199
Spain	2,084 471	: 3,962 : 427			: 2,488 : : 1,514 :	3,056 1,730
Switzerland		: 347			: 1,514 :	638
United Kingdom	13,186	: 4,562			7.325	7,515
Total	32,994	: 14.848			30,310	34,129
1		:	:		: :	743247
ASIA:	3	:	:	3	:	
Iraq	15	: 1	: -	-	: - :	•
Palestine	-	: 179	: 200 :		: 300 :	300
Japan 10	- ,	: 314	556	511	: 1,169 :	1,875
Korea 8	201	: -	: - :		<u>: - :</u>	<u> </u>
Total	5,786	: 494	2 756	811	: 1,469 :	2,175
SOUTH AMERICA:						
Argentina	6,862	4,417	5,877	3,610	5,377	7,262
Chile		2 856	: 621		650	1,123
Uruguay		: 603	365		975	1,000
Total		: 5,876	: 6,863		7,002 :	9,385
		:	:		: :	
AFRI CA:	3	:	:	:	: :	
Algeria		: -	238		: 272 :	247
French Morocco 1		: 16	: 44 :	80	: 89 :	70
South West Africa :		: 11	: 9:	: 8	: - :	-
Spanish Morocco		: 28	: - :		: - :	-
Tunisia		: 6	: 64 :		: 19 :	25
Union of South Africa	198	: 589	957	294	: 226 :	225
Southern Rhodesia		: 85	100	118	: 110 : : 716 :	100 667
Total		: 735	1,412		: 716 :	007
OCEANIA:		:				
Australia	72		: -	**	:	•
New Zealand	524	: 463	: 440	558	390 :	300
Total			: 440		390 :	300
WORLD TOTAL	555 556		: 97,368		THE RESERVE AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO	110,759
1/ Proliminary, 2/ Cron s				26-27. Aug.	1-June 30, 1935	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Crop years Aug. 1-July 31, 1933-34 through 1936-37; Aug. 1-June 30, 1937-38; July 1-June 30, 1939. 3/ Includes Panama Canal Zone. 4/ Included in Republic of Panama. 5/ Year beginning Oct. 1. 6/ Less than 500 bunches. 7/ Trade with Korea. 8/ Trade with Japan.

9/Reexports deducted. 10/ Trade with Formosa.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information. All figures have been converted to count bunches of 50 pounds. The word "stem" is used to signify a bunch as harvested and waries in weight from 25 to 80 lbs. according to country where produced and by year.

Mexico, which before the war averaged 13.1 million bunches, exported only 1.9 million in 1952; the quantity from Guatemala increased from 8.4 million prewar to 14.9 million in 1947 and then declined to 3.9 million in 1952; and others such as Nicaragua, Cuba, Haiti, and Jamaica all show very sharp declines in recent years.

Exports of bananas from South America, particularly from Ecuador, continued to expand in 1952. The total was 35.2 million bunches compared with 25.0 million in 1951 and the prewar average of 18.9 million. Ecuador, which became an important source since World War II, shows a total of 18.7 million bunches in 1952 against 10.9 million in 1951 and the prewar average of 1.9. Ecuador is now the world's leading banana exporter, exceeding Costa Rica and nearly equaling the total from all African sources combined. Brazil has finally reached the prewar average. but Colombia's exports are still lower than prewar.

Africa, the other major source of banana exports, exported 18.9 million bunches in 1952, or about the same volume as in 1951, but far exceeded the prewar level of 12.5 million bunches. Practically all of these exports were destined to Europe, with the Canary Islands, French Guinea, and British Cameroons supplying the larger portions. Apparently most of these areas have reached a temporary ceiling on exports.

On the import side, the United States and Canada combined took 64.1 million bunches in 1952 compared with 61.0 million in 1951 and the prewar average of 63.4 million. Canadian imports are now more than double the prewar average while the imports into the United States remain slightly below. Most of these imports came from Middle and South America.

European imports show a continuing expansion, and at 34.1 million bunches in 1952 exceeded the prewar figure of 33.0 million for the first time during the postwar period. In 1951 imports totaled 30.3 million bunches. France with imports of 11.2 million bunches was by far the leading European importer while the United Kingdom with 7.5 million bunches was second and west Germany with 4.7 million was third. Imports into many of the western European countries in 1952 were substantially above the prewar average but there were some notable exceptions such as the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Germany, Norway, Finland, and Ireland.

Imports into the three importing countries of South America (Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay) total 9.4 million bunches in 1952 compared with 7.0 million in 1951 and the prewar average of 8.0 million.

Imports in other areas of the world were relatively minor except that Japan showed some notable recovery .-- By Gustave Burmeister.

BRAZIL WILL NOT TAKE UP OFTION FOR 300,000 TONS OF ARGENTINE WHEAT

In an official statement on June 26, 1953, the Brazilian Government announced its decision not to take up the option for purchase of an additional 300,000 metric tons of wheat which it held for 90 days from the March 23, 1953, signature of the Brazil-Argentine Trade Agreement. The reasons stated were (a) the relatively good supply situation; (b) the increasing world production; (c) the downward trend in world market prices; and (d) the desire of other producing countries to sell wheat to Brazil.

There has been much local criticism in Brazil of the agreement under which Brazil contracted last March to purchase 1,200,000 tons of Argentine wheat at a price equivalent to US \$112 per ton f.o.b., which is well above the price in dollar markets. The agreement also provided that Brazil was to have an option for 90 days from March 23, 1953, for the purchase of an additional 300,000 tons at the same price. It was also provided in the agreement that Brazil would export to Argentina lumber, fruit, coffee, cacao, and other products.

The conclusion of the agreement on March 23 was reported at the time as highly advantageous to Brazil since it lessened the drain on the country's supply of hard currency, thus making dollars available for licensing imports into Brazil of other essential products. Brazil's foreign exchange situation limits the purchase of wheat from countries other than Argentina, but with wheat prices lower in virtually all supply sources the exercise of its option for the purchase of another 300,000 tons of Argentine wheat at the agreement price was considered economically and politically inexpedient.

MEXICO REDUCES OFFICIAL PRICES OF FROZEN AND CHILLED BEFF

According to a decree published in the Mexican "Diario Oficial" of July 2, 1953; the official price of frozen and chilled beef was reduced from approximately 22.8 to 19.7 cents per pound. These reductions were partially in accordance with declining world market prices; however, the closing of the United States border to live Mexican cattle due to the recent new outbreaks of foot and mouth disease in Mexico has resulted in a depressing effect on Mexican beef prices.

NETHERIANDS EXPORTS OF MEAT PRODUCTS
TO THE UNITED STATES UP

Netherlands exports of processed meat products to the United States during 1952 were 19 percent larger than in 1951. This increase was accompanied by a 41 percent rise in value. Apparently sales to the United States comprised an increased quantity of high-priced canned hams and other meat specialities.

Netherlands exports of processed meat products to the United Kingdom during 1952 were only slightly larger than 1951. This increase was accompanied by a 5 percent decrease in value, which suggests a switch to cheaper products.

THE NETHERIANDS: Exports of processed meat products 1/, 1950-52 and 5 months of 1953

Destination	:	1950	:	1951	:	1952	1953 2/
	:	1,000	:	1,000	0	1,000	1,000
	:	pounds	:	pcunds	:	pounds	pounds
· ·	:		: .		•		
Europe	:	58,501	•	97,009	•.	99,081	26,250
Asia	:			3,216	:	2,306	838
Africa				1,303		1,607	723
America		9,370	:	23,444	•	28,384	18,157
Cceania		2		-	:	9 :	7
Total		73,927	:	124,972	;	131,387	45,975
United Kingdom	:	-:	:	92,565	:	93,530	-
United States		- .	:	19,656	:	23,442	-
1/ Includes luncheon meats, sausag	ges,	canned ha	me,	etc. (ex	cl	uding bacc	n), gross
weight. 2/ January through May	- ,			, ,			

Source: Notherlands Control Board for Livestock and Meat.

Even though bacon still accounts for the Netherlands principal meat export to the United Kingdom, the trend towards larger shipments of processed meat to the United States is significant. Imports of pork, primarily canned hams, into the United States from the Netherlands have increased from about 5 million pounds in 1950 to 20 million pounds in 1952.

During the first 5 months of 1953 the Netherlands exports of processed meat products to the United States were considerably larger while exports to the United Kingdom were substantially less as compared to the same period of 1952. This trend is likely to continue at least through the next 12 months since the Netherland's hog slaughter is up and a further sharp increase is expected next spring.

IRELAND'S PRODUCTION,
AND EXPORTS OF MEAT UP IN 1952

Ireland's production and exports of meat increased substantially during 1952, according to Louis M. Smith of the American Embassy. Dublin. The most striking increases, percentagewise, occurred in mutton and lamb, an increase over 1951 of 42 percent in production and 234 percent in exports. However, pork exports were more than four-fold larger than 1951. Beef and veal production was up 12 percent and exports 58 percent above one year earlier. United States imports of meat from Ireland increased from 10.1 million pounds in 1951 to 15.8 million in 1952. During the first quarter of 1953 Ireland's total exports of meat were 54 percent larger than the January - March period of 1952.-(Continued p. 50.)

WORLD BUTTER AND CHEESE PRICES

The wholesale prices of butter and cheese shown below continues the series published in Foreign Crops and Markets on June 8, 1953 and June 29, 1953.

DAIRY PHODUCTS: Wholesale prices at specified markets, 1953 (U. S. cents per pound)

	•	But	ter		•	Ch	eese	
Country, market and				itions	· ·		Quote	ations
description	Date	Price	Month	Year earlier	: Date	Price:		Year
	T .		0011101	:	:	:	001 11 01	·
United Kingdom (London) National butter 1/ Ration varieties 1/	: :July 3:	36,4	36.4	29.5 -		25.0	25,0	- 22.9
Australia (Sydney) Choicest butter Choicest cheddar	June 30:					- 25.7:	- 25.7	21.3
Irish Republic (Dublin) Creamery butter	: :June 30:	55 . 0	55.0 	39.1		- 30.8	28. 8	- 28.8
Denrark (Copenhagon)	: :June 25:	2/42.0	2/42.0	36,1	: -	: - :	-	<u>-</u>
France (Paris) Charentes Creamery butter	June 25	82.9	77.8	81.6	: : -	: : - :	-	-
Germany (Kempten) Markenbutter	June 24	56.7	56.7	55.6	: : :	: : - :	-	
United States 92-score creamery (N.Y.) Cheddar (Wisconsin)	: :June 26	65 . 5	65 . 8			35.0	35.5	37.5
Netherlands (Leeuwarden) Full cream Gouda Edam 40 percent	: - : : - : : - : : : : : : : : : : : :	-	-		June 26 June 26		22.7 20.3	
Belgium (Hasselt)	: :June 25:	73.8	73.8	75.0	: : -	: - :	-	-
Canada (Montreal) 1st grade creamery 3/ Ontario white 4/ 1/ Ministry of Food first returns from exports. 3/		elling p	rice.	: - 2/ Acco	:June 27 unting]	rice b	5/ ased on a	

Source: Intelligence Bulletin, The Commonwealth Economic Committee.

IRELAND: Meat production and exports, 1952, with comparisons

Type of	:	Froduc	tion	: Export	s l/
meat	_ :	1951 :	1952	: 1951 :	1952
	:	1,000 :	1,000	: 1,000 :	1,000
	:	pounds :	pounds	pounds :	pounds
Beef and Veal Mutton and Lamb Pork Mixtures of above		178,192 : 31,696 : 127,344 :	200,144 45,024 144,928	: 1,924:	97,149 6,424 18,062
3 types	:	- :	-	: 2,738 :	8,035
Total	:	337,232:	390,096	: 69,534 :	129,670

1/ Product weight basis.

Compiled from official sources.

Livestock slaughtered was an important item included in the Embassy report. About 27 percent more cattle and calves; 36 percent more sheep and lambs; and 18 percent more pigs were slaughtered during 1952 as compared to 1951. When compared to production increases, this means that the cattle and calves slaughtered during 1952 averaged 12 percent lighter than in 1951; while slaughtered pigs were 3 percent lighter and sheep and lambs about 4 percent heavier.

BURMA HAS LARGER RICE SURPLUS
THAN EXPECTED; SALES SLOW

Indications are that at least 1,500,000 long tons (3,360 million pounds) and probably 1,600,000 long tons (3,580 million pounds) of milled rice from Burma's 1952-53 crop will be purchased by the State Agricultural Marketing Board for sale abroad during 1953, according to J.H. Boulware, American Embassy, Fangoon. Warehouses early in June were almost filled with rice, and storage of current supplies was a major problem.

When it was realized the 1952-53 crop was larger than expected, it became evident that it would be in the best interests of Burma to sell substantial quantities in the near future. Burma had offered around 650 million pounds of rice for sale under the tender system in March and May. Buyers appeared loath to bid prices acceptable to Burma, and only about 190 million pounds of that offered was purchased.

The quality of the 1952-53 crop generally is below average. Unseasonal rains in late October and November, which were beneficial for the late crop by providing moisture to mature the grain, resulted in some quality damage to early varieties. In February and March, when a large portion of the paddy for export was in the open, unseasonal rains damaged considerable paddy, and the result was an off-colored milled product.

Rice sales and exports during the January-May 1953 period were low when related to the volume believed to be available for export during 1953. Available information indicates that sales prior to the end of May totaled 1,250 million pounds. Government-to-Government sales to major buyers during that period were 960 million pounds, and tender sales amounted to 190 million pounds. Negotiated sales during the period with nations that normally purchase smaller quantities of rice in Burma have not been reported, but it is believed that such additional sales did not exceed 90 to 110 million pounds.

Total exports during the January-June period probably will be larger than the 1,250 million pounds reported as sales. Shipments during January and early February were primarily of the 1951-52 drop on contracts concluded in 1952.

Rice sales and allocations during 1953

Total sales and allocations at midyear of Burma's 1952-53 rice crop were estimated at around 3,000 million pounds in terms of milled. Of these, approximately 1,200 million pounds were purchased for shipment during the first half of the year as reported above, and 1,800 million pounds were allocated to importing countries during the July-December period of 1953.

BURMA: Sales and allocations of the 1952-53 rice crop

	- T	N 2 2	-01.1	. L. 7 7 T	
		:Allocations	ior snipmer	it Jury-Dec.:	
Country	: for	Government-	Private:	:	Total
Ū	:shipment	Government	Trade	Total :	Year
	:JanJune	:	:	:	
	: Million	: Million :	Million:	Million :	'Million
	: pounds	: pounds	pounds :	pounds :	pounds
Japan	224	240:	96:	336:	560
Indonesia	: 179	269:	224:	493:	672
India		: 1/:	: 1/:	1/:	336
Ceylon 2/		202:	168:	370:	504
British territories		: 213:	: 123:	336:	520
Ryukyu Islands 3/	: 67	: 45:	22:	67:	134
Others 4/	: 112	: - :	168:	168:	280
Total		969:	801:	1,770:	3,006

1/ The India-Burma trade agreement provides that 784 million pounds yearly be made available to India. Negotiations on the sale of the remaining 448 million pounds were scheduled for late June. 2/ In the last year, Ceylon has purchased only government-government rice and probably will not buy that indicated for private trade. 3/ The quantity allocated for July-December shipment probably will not be purchased. 4/ Estimates of the Agricultural Attache.

Embassy report.

While no announcement has been made of negotiations or sales, private trade sources and representatives of buyer nations report that during the week of June 8, Burma allocated around 1,600 million pounds of rice to buyer nations, excluding India. In those allocations the Government of Burma made available for the major buyers all the rice they had requested for shipment during 1953. Allocations were made on the basis that for the entire year two-thirds of the rice purchased by each country would be sold on a Government-to-Government basis, and one-third in private trade.

The Government-to-Government price is the same as that paid earlier in the year, L60 sterling per long ton (\$7.50 per 100 pounds) for Ngasein Small Mill Special. Allocations made for all buyer nations include the quantities allocated for sale through private trade, but not purchased during the first 6 months of the year. Arrangements for the sale of the remaining 448 million pounds due India under the trade agreement with Burma have not been made.

While Burma has offered for sale an estimated 3,000 million pounds of rice from the 1952-53 crop, including probable purchases by minor buyers, it seems likely that all of the rice so allocated will not be sold to those buyers. Ceylon has purchased no rice through private trade since mia-1952, and it seems probable that it will not resume such purchases at this time. The Ryukyus probably will not purchase any of the rice allocated to them. Other regular buyers have expressed concern over the quality of rice available for shipment, and indications are that some of them may not take the entire quantity allotted to them. On June 24, Ceylon, the United Kingdom, and Indonesia had agreed to purchase the amounts allocated on a Government-to-Government basis, and Japan had contracted for 112 million pounds on a Government-to-Government basis.

On the other hand, Korea and Arabia recently have expressed interest in the purchase of 224 million pounds and 90 million pounds, respectively. It seems reasonably certain that Eurma would have more than enough rice to supply those amounts and in addition have enough to furnish India 448 million pounds, plus likely purchases by Ceylon, Indonesia, the United Kingdom, and Japan. It now appears that Burma may be able to market most of the 1952-53 crop at the Government-to-Government price of 160 per ton (\$7.50 per 100 pounds) for Ngasein Small Mill Special and comparable prices for other grades. However, it seems unlikely that substantial quantities will be sold through private trade channels at the price levels that have maintained for the past year.

PAKISTAN'S FLAXSFED HARVEST AT 1952 LEVEL

Pakistan's 1952-53 flaxseed crop amounted to 480,000 bushels from 71,000 acres according to the final official forecast reported by Henry W. Spielman, Agricultural Attache, Karachi. This is the same volume of production as the 1951-52 harvest despite a 4.4 percent increase in acreage. The acreage increase is attributed to favorable weather in East Bengal.

INDONESTA'S COPRA EXPORTS LESS THAN HALF 1952 TONNAGE

Indonesia's copra exports during June of 16,993 long tons brought the January-June 1953 total to 91,581 tons or less than half the 186,880 tons exported during the first 6 months of 1952.

June exports were consigned as follows: the Netherlands, 9,252 tons; France, 4,299; West Germany, 3,147; and Japan, 295 tons. The cumulative totals of exports by country for January-June were as follows: the Netherlands, 37,768; West Germany, 23,664; Sweden, 3,147; Norway, 9,049; France, 6,136; Denmark, 1,581; and Japan, 10,236 tons.

Copra Foundation purchases during June amounted to 40,550 tons, 35,235 from East Indonesia and 5,315 from West Borneo. January-June purchases totaled 221,445 tons, or about 8 percent above purchases during the first 6 months of 1952.

June deliveries to oil mills amounted to 16,235 tons and the January-June accumulation to 106,122 tons. Deliveries in the comparable 6-month period of 1952 were 65,070 tons.

The buying price in East Indonesia and West Borneo decreased by 15 rupiahs as of July 1 to 140 rupiahs per 100 kilograms, including packing. This price is guaranteed until the end of July.

PHILIPPINE COPPA EXPORTS, JANUARY-JUNE 1953

Copra and coconut oil exports from the Philippines during the first half of 1953 totaled 259,523 long tons copra basis, or a decrease of 28 percent from combined shipments of 362,412 tons in the corresponding period of 1952. Copra exports during the first 6 months of 1953 amounted to 225,810 tons while coconut oil exports for the same period were 21,239 tons.

June copra exports of 39,541 tons were consigned as follows:
United States--25,178 tons (Atlantic-5,127, Pacific-20,051); Canada-1,100; Venezuela-1,313; Belgium--1,300; Denmark--2,500; Netherlands-4,400; Sweden--900; Israel--1,500; Lebanon--300; and Europe unspecified-1,050 tons. Exports of coconut oil in June consisted of but 4,942 tonsto the United States (Atlantic).

The copra export price as of mid-July was reported at U. S. \$187 per short ton c.i.f. Pacific coast. Local buying prices were 26 to 34 pesos per 100 kilograms resicada (\$132.09-\$172.73 per long ton) in Manila and producing areas.

PAPUA-NEW GUINEA COPRA PRODUCERS GET NEW PRICE SCHEDULE

The Papua-New Guinea Copra Marketing Board, according to information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service, will pay producers the following prices for copra, effective July 1, 1953: LA70 (\$157.50) per long ton for hot-air-dried copra; LA69-5-0 (\$155.81) for sun-dried copra; and LA66-10-0 (\$149.62) for smoke-dried copra at all main ports except Kokopo, where prices will be LA0-17-6 (\$1.97) per ton less.

The purpose of the new price schedule is to provide a greater incentive for the production of higher grades of copra, the long term prospects being good only for those grades. An increase in the proportion of smokedried copra has caused considerable concern to the local industry in the last several months. This change in the price schedule will not alter selling prices either to Australia or to the United Kingdom.

PAKISTAN'S PAPESEED PRODUCTION DECLINES

Pakistan harvested 255,360 short tons of rape and mustard seed in 1952-53 from 1,544,000 acres, according to the final official forecast reported by Henry W. Spielman, Agricultural Attache, Karachi. This represents a decrease of 24.5 percent from the 1951-52 harvest of 338,240 tons and a decline of 16.8 percent from the 1951-52 acreage of 1,855,000.

Except in East Bengal and the North-West Frontier Province, there has been a general decrease in rape and mustard acreage in Pakistan. This decrease is attributed to the diversion of land to food crops as a result of the "Grow More Food" campaign. In the case of the Funjab and Bahawalpur, an additional cause of the decline was the failure of rains at the time of sowing and the short supply of canal water.

SPAIN'S GRAIN PROSPECTS POOR

Orop prospects in Spain are very pessimistic, and the Spanish Government is gravely concerned about the grain outlook for the 1953-54 season, according to recent reports from the American Embassy, Madrid. The poor prospects contrast with the unusually favorable grain crops of the past 2 seasons and will mean added import requirements.

The present unfavorable crop situation was caused by lack of sufficient ground moisture at seeding time and severe drought during the winter and early spring months. Pains received in April and in June were insufficient to overcome the earlier dry weather in the grain areas. Hot winds during May also did substantial damage to the growing crops, especially on the plateaus.

As a result of the unfavorable conditions the wheat crop is expected to be 20-25 percent less than the good 1952 harvest. Rye is expected to be down 25 percent compared with last year's production, and oats and barley appear to be 30 and 25 percent, respectively, less than in 1952. No significant change from last year's grain acreage appears to have taken place. The outlook for corn is more favorable than that for small grains, and early season prospects indicate that the crop may be about equal to the 1952 hervest. Plantings of hybrid types have increased this year. Most of the hybrid corn production will be grown under irrigation.

Not only will increased imports of wheat be required, but substantial imports of feed will also be necessary if outturns of feedgrains are as small as indicated. In the face of the poor crop prospects and an increase in the price to be paid wheat producers, the Minister of Agriculture recently assured the public that rationing will not be resumed and that bread prices will not be increased even though it be necessary for the Government to subsidize bread,

Drought and cold weather during the early months of 1953 necessitated using more grain for livestock feed because of short pasturage. June rains were beneficial to pastures, however, and will lessen immediate feed grain requirements, though the over-all need for imports will not be affected materially. With the increased feed needs the price of feed grains rose above the Government's support price for wheat (the equivalent of \$2.49 per bushel converted at the current preferential selling rate of exchange). That rate has been increased to the equivalent of \$2.78 per bushel for the current season, an increase of 11.7 percent.

EGYPT'S COTTON ACREAGE DOWN, EXPORTS UP

Private estimates of the area planted to cotton in Egypt this year range from 1,640,000 to 1,700,000 acres representing a reduction of 17 to 20 percent from the 1952-53 official estimate of 2,042,000 acres, according to a report from C. F. Conover, American Embassy, Cairo. The first official estimate of the 1953-54 cotton acreage is due on July 18. Growing conditions thus far this season have been favorable and with average yield equal to that of 1952-53, could result in a crop of 1.6 to 1.7 million bales (of 500 pounds gross) compared with 2,047,000 a year ago.

Production of extra long staple varieties (mostly Karnak) is expected to amount to only about 500,000 bales compared with 921,000 in 1952-53. Medium long staple varieties (mostly Giza 30 and 31) are expected to reach nearly 450,000 bales compared with 274,000 a year ago. Production of Ashmouni and Zagora is estimated privately at around 700,000 bales against 809,000 a year ago. The remaining 43,000 bales in 1952-53 were composed of scarto (scrap cotton) and linters.

Exports of 1,417,000 bales during August-May 1952-53 were 88 percent higher than the abnormally low volume of 752,000 bales exported during a corresponding period a year ago. Most of the increase was in exports of Karnak and Giza 30 with France, India, and Western Germany the destinations for most of the increased exports.

Table 1.

EGYPT: Cotton exports by countries of destination; averages 1934-38 and 1945-49; annual 1950-51 and 1951-52; August-May 1951-52 and 1952-53

(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross) Year beginning August 1 August-May Country of Averages 1950-51 1951-52 1951-52 1952-53 destination :1934-38: 1945-49: 1.000 1,000 : 1,000 : 1,000 1,000: 1,000 : bales : bales : bales : bales: bales bales 8.8: Austria..... 18.4:1/ 16.3: 16.1: 9.5: 27.4 6.8: 5.4: Belgium-Luxembourg....: 18.7: 17.0: 12.5: 19.0 Czechoslovakia....: 59.9: 52.5: 57.6: 36.6: 32.7: 50.7 100.0: 112.6: 96.1: 240.0 France..... 215.2: 161.9: Germany....: 46.3: 120.6 171.6:1/ 30.9: 56.7: 70.4: Hungary: 18.3:1/ 14.4: 14.4: 22.9: 17.0: 22.0 Italy....: 163.8: 114.7: 186.3: 112.7: 94.0: 153.3 Netherlands 29.6: 39.4: 10.0: 7.5: 37.2 5.7:2/ Poland....: 38.5: 16.2: 14.3: .8.0: 6.1: 24.3 4/: 2.3: 34.9: 33.4: 3.2 Spain.... 25.4: 43.6: 62.8: 62.2: 41.6: 58.1 1.4: Sweden 12.3: 11.5: 2.0: 15.0 17.0: Switzerland.... 33.4: 41.4: 28.1: 20.5: 55.3 71.1: United Kingdom..... 554.4: 367.5: 382.6: 68.3: 68.3: 52.8 3/ 1/ 20.9: 39.8: 34.5: 1.5: 8.9 Yugoslavia....: 2.0: China.... 54.5 12.6: 16.5:5/ 10.1:5/ India....: 99.9: 255.8: 221.3: 110.9: 98:4: 171.4 Japan.... 148.5:1/ 65.9: 40.3: 22.5: 30.5: 72.2 48.8: United States....: 92.3: 89.1: 145.4: 79.1: 82.7 Soviet Union....: 38.5: :6/ 129.4: 0 : 38.5: 77.9 47.2: Other countries....: :7/ 48.9: 22.8: 14.7:8/ 70.1 751.9: 1,417.1 Iwo-year average. 2/ Four-year average. 3/ If any, included in "Other countries." 4/ Not available. 5/ Includes Hong Kong. 6/ Three-year average. 7/ Chile 21.6. 8/ Canada 21.1.

Compiled from Monthly Summary of the Foreign Trade of Egypt and official reports.

On June 10, 1953, the Council of Ministers approved the following law relating to cotton policy:

"Article 1 - As from August 1, 1953, the Government Cotton Commission will buy 1953-54 crop cotton, and the remaining cotton from the 1952-53 crop, at the following prices:

Cotton - Grade 'Good'. (in tallaris per cantar and U. S. cents a pound)

and the second s		. Variety
Date of Delivery		Karnak Ashmouni
		Tallaris Cents Tallaris Cents
Start of season to November 30,	1953	58 (33.63) 50 (28.99)
December 1 - January 31, 1954	•	59 (34:21) 51 (29.57)
February 1 to end of season	•	60 (34.79) 52 (30.15)

"Article 2 - The Minister of Finance and Economy will make a decision fixing the base prices for other types and grade differences. (See Table 2).

"Article 3 - No cotton may be exported or delivered to local mills for consumption without obtaining a certificate of sale from the Cotton Commission.

"Article 4 - Cotton sold in violation of Article' 3 will be seized by the Government, or a fine will be imposed equal to the value of the cotton.

"Article 5 - A Cotton Price Balance Fund is to be created in the Ministry of Finance to which one-quarter of the profit accruing from the purchase of the 1953-54 or following crops is to go, and the remaining three-quarters is to be distributed among the growers.

"The Minister of Finance will form a council for this fund and define the manner in which the distribution to growers is to be carried out."

The new law makes it mandatory that all cotten consumed locally, or exported after August 1, 1953, be obtained from the Government Cotton Compulsaion. Cotton movements within Egypt otherwise are not affected. Merchants may buy as usual from growers, and then sell the cotton to the Government Commission. The spot market will continue to function, although all cotton purchased for consumption or export must first have been sold to the Government. In announcing the new regulations and prices, officials of the Ministry of Finance have pointed out that: A the new lowered prices reflect the drop in land rentals, B - if world prices advance, the growers will get most of the benefit through the 75-percent profit distribution, C - the new regulations will prevent speculation at the expense of Government export sales or local mill purchases, D - the higher prices to be paid for late delivery will encourage an orderly offering of cotton to the Government and discourage an immediate rush at the start of the season.

(Note: the wording used in Article 5, "profit accruing from the 1953-54 or following crops" would seem to indicate that present thinking does not envision the reopening of the Alexandria Futures Exchange.)

In line with Article 2, on June 17 the Minister of Finance promulgated a decree law setting forth the prices the Government will pay for the different types and grades of cotton from August 1, 1953, to the end of November 1953 as shown below.

Table 2.

Cotton: Egyptian Government buying prices 1/Alexandria delivery August 1, 1953, to November 30, 1953

		(In U. S. ce	ents a pound)		
Grades	. Karnak	Menoufi 1/	Ashmouni	Zagora	Giza 30
Fair	17.97	17.39.	17.39	17.39	17.39
Fair/Fully	Fair 19.71	19.13	13.55	. 13.55	19.13
Fully Fair	21.45	20.87	19.71	19.71	20.87
FF/GF	23.19	22.61	20.87	20.87	22.61
Good Fair	. 25.22	. 24.35	22.61	:22.61.	
GF /FGF	27.25.	26.09	24.35	`24.35	- 26.09
FGF	: 29.57.	. 27.93	26.09	:26.09	-27 . 33
FGF /Good	31.31	: 29.57	27.54	27.54	29.57
Good	33.63	31 . 9	28.99	1 2 8 . 99	30.73
Good/FG	35.95	: 33.63	30.15	30.15	31.89
Fully Good	38.27	35.95	31.31	. 31.31	- 33.63
FG/Extra	40.59	38.27	.33.05	33.05	35.95
Extra	43.49	40.59	34.79	34.79	37.69

^{1/} Cotton of the Giza 45 variety will be purchased at the prices established for Menoufi, and Giza 31 and Giza 17 at the price of Ashmouni.

Converted at official rate of exchange - 1 LE equals \$2.87156.

December 1, 1953; to January 31, 1954

The prices shown above will be increased by one tallari (.57 cent).

February 1, 1954, to September 1, 1954

The prices shown in the above table will be increased by two tallaris, (1.15 cents).

When the Government buys weak fiber (fair staple) cotton of the varieties Karnak, Menoufi, Giza 30 and Giza 45, grades Good/Fair to Extra, a deduction of 3 percent from the established prices will be made.

Cotton below grade Fair, as well as mixed cotton, will be purchased at prices to be announced at a later date.

Selling prices of all Egyptian cotton are fixed as it passes through Government possession with premiums and discounts subject to change every 2 weeks. Frices of Karnak are set (since November 1952) at 30 percent above near-month futures quotations based on spot quotations prior to February 5, 1953, at close of previous day on the New York Cotton Futures Exchange and Ashmouni at 5 percent (10 percent November 26, 1952, to February 5, 1953). Premiums and discounts currently effective are as follows:

Table 3.

COTTON: Differentials by grade and variety for elculation of government selling prices 1/

(In United States cents a pound)													
Grades .	: Karnak į	: Menoufi	; :Ashmouni	Zagora	Giza 30								
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cénts	Cents								
Fair. F/FF. Fully Fair FF/GF. Good Fair. GF/FGF. FGF. FGF. FGF/G Good. G/FG. Fully Good. FG/Extra. Extra.	8.65 " :7.50 * :6.35 " :5.19 " :4.04 " :2.88 " :1.15 " :0.58 on :2.88 " :5.77 " :9.23 "	12.69 " 11.54 " 10.38 " 9.23 " 8.08 " 6.63 " 5.19 " 3.46 "	:7.50 " :6.35 " :5.19 " :4.04 " :2.88 " :1.73 " :0.58 " :0.58 on	2,88 ": 1.73 ": 0.58 ": 0.58 on: 2.02 ": 3,46 ": 5,19 "	3.46 " 2.31 " 1.15 " parity base 1.15 on 2.31 " 3.46 " 4.62 " 6.35 "								

1/ A base figure for calculation of selling prices is arrived at by adding 30 percent to the near-month New York futures (close of previous day) for Karnak and by adding 5 percent for all others. Then add or subtract premiums and discounts above for grade and variety and subtract the export tax which is later collected from the exporter as the cotton passes through customs.

Prices have remained relatively stable. Discounts through dellar entitlement accounts continue to run from 9 - 10 percent. Sterling discounts have dropped to 4 percent from 15 percent in mid-April. This sharp decline is hard to explain, but may be due to reduced buying power, owing to the general high cost of living, and an accumulation of unsold imported goods from sterling areas.

During May the Government increased the premiums on the higher grades of Ashmouni (Good-Fully Good and above) by two tallaris (1.15 cents). However, the supply of such cotton is extremely limited. A large part of the Government Commission stocks has now been steam pressed. Purchasers are not allowed to take samples from such bales, but must depend on samples already taken and presented to them by the Commission.

Cotton: Government-held stocks as of June 1, 1953, by variety and source

(In equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)

,			. H	ydraulically	and the second s
	Steam pres	sed bales	<u>p</u>	ressed bales	
* *	From	From	:	From	m 4 7
,	1951/52	1952/53	* *	1952/53	; Total
Variety	crop	crop	:	crop	t bales
Karnak	150,771	106,030		104,419	361,220
Menoufi .	10,434	1,756		1,993	14,183
Giza 30	814				: 814
G1za 45	• ,	-	:	: 8	: 8
Giza-47		104"		25	129
Giza 19	• - '	33		•	33
Asimouni.	93,700	35,864	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	31,488	161,052
Zagora	6,121	215	4	3,884	10,220
Totals	261,840	144,002		141,817	547,659

In the opinion of many buyers the Commission has upgraded their stocks by at least one-quarter grade. The samples presented have had considerable handling, and buyers are frequently dissatisfied with the quality of cotton delivered. The Cotton Commission does not entertain quality claims after conclusion of a sale. Commission sales have dropped some 30,000 750-pound bales in the last two weeks as compared with the preceding two weeks. (Sales May 15-29, 50,000 bales; sales May 29-June 12, 20,000 bales.)

Local mill consumption, estimated at 256,000 bales during August-May 1952-53,is slightly lower than the 264,000 bales consumed during the corresponding period a year ago.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE STUDIES
INTAKE OF DALRY PRODUCTS INTO LATIN AMERICA

The intake of dairy products into latin America during 1952 according to the Foreign Agricultural Service was substantially larger than during the prewar year of 1938. The increase in intake for butter has been very moderate, while that for cheese has been moderate but steady. The increase in canned milk has been outstanding considering the fact that there was a well established trade in the commodity years before 1938. A further abrupt rise in intake of canned milk occurred during the last two years when large quantities became available from non-dollar areas presumably at prices below the levels prevailing in dollar areas from which supplies had been coming. A phenomenal increase occurred in the intake of dried milk from 1938 to 1948, which is even more striking when one considers that relatively few countries in Latin America had imported appreciable quantities. A continuing increase of less magnitude has occurred in the intake of dried milk since 1948.

DAIRY PRODUCTS: Total shipments to Latin American Countries from principal exporting countries, 1938 and 1948-52

Product	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
		1,000 pounds	•	1,000 pounds	,	1,000 pounds
Cheese Canned milk	12,419 : 53,630 :	15,436 17,614 122,901 77,779	22,006: 112,476:	23,893 112,050	23,240 132,848	26,051 149,739
	0,010		177124	104,042		110,190

Generally the trend is toward a leveling off in intake of butter, cheese and canned milk in Latin American countries where the United States has well established markets; while the trend is towards moderate increases in countries supplied by New Zealand, Australia or the Netherlands. However, during recent years the net results have been more than a leveling off of United States exports of butter, cheese and canned milk. The United States supplied the bulk of the Latin American intake of these commodities during the war and early postwar period, but the re-entrance into this market of European suppliers resulted later in a decline for the United States exports from the early postwar high.

The pattern of distribution of dried milk in Latin America differs from that of other dairy products. Only a few countries import appreciable quantities of dried milk. Venezuela, Brazil, Puerto Rico, and Mexico received 83 percent of the quantities destined for Latin America by major exporters during 1952. The United States is the major supplier and has well established markets in all four of these countries except Brazil. Our exports accounted for 63 percent of the Latin American intake during 1952.

LATE NEWS (Continued from Page 37)

Imports of cotton into France in May totaled 83,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) and consumption amounted to 89,000 bales resulting in a slight decrease in stocks to 299,000 bales. The principal sources of imports in May were the United States 41,000 bales, Egypt 18,000, India and Pakistan 9,000, French Colonies 8,000, and Turkey and Syria 6,000.

In the French National Assembly on June 23 a bill was introduced to impose an import tax on cotton amounting to 10 francs per kilogram (1.3 cents a pound). The fund derived from the tax would be used to maintain and encourage cultivation of cotton in the French Union. Consideration of the bill is not anticipated in the near future.

The Brazilian Government has reduced export prices of its low-grade cotton by 0.4 cent to 2,65 cents a pound, effective July 9, 1953. Prices of all government-owned cotton offered for export are based on near-month (currently October) futures quoted on the New York Cotton Exchange with premiums and discounts for various grades. No contract may include more than 30 percent of new-crop cotton (see Foreign Crops and Markets dated June 1, 1953, and Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 10-53, dated June 5, 1953.

Type 5 f.o.b. Santos, net weight basis, is priced even with nearmonth New York futures quotation plus usual expenses of f.o.b. delivery from warehouse. The price of Type 5, c.i.f. European ports, is fixed at 250 points (2.5 U. S. cents a pound) higher than the f.o.b. price, and premiums and discounts in effect since July 9 are:

Sao Paulo				
Standard Type				
2480	U.	S.	points	on
3		tt	11	tt
3/4420		Ħ	tt	II
4390		tt	11	tt
4/5		tt	11	11
5250		17	11	11
5/6		11	tt	tt
6130		S.	points	off
5/7300		11	11	t1
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9		11	11	tt
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